The Capitol Hill Monitor

Volume 1 Issue 9 November 1995

AMERICAN PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Assuming the project goes as planned, by the time you receive this newsletter APC will be the first company to provide commercial personal communications services (PCS) in the country when its network of more than 300 base stations in the District, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia becomes operational.

PCS is a new generation of mobile wireless communication services which promises to integrated voice, messaging (paging), and data services into a single package. In theory, PCS networks use smaller base stations than cellular does, thus permitting smaller, lighter, and lower-cost handsets with longer battery life. PCS devices will take the form of pocket and car phones as well as computing devices designed for e-mail, paging, fax and data services.

The FCC allocated two 30 MHz wide PCS licenses in the 2 GHz (2,000 MHz) band in each of the nation's major trading areas. APC received the country's first broadband experimental PCS license in 1990. Not only will APC compete with local cellular providers, Cellular One and Bell Atlantic Mobile, it will also face-off against AT&T Wireless Services, APC's future PCS competitor in the Washington market.

Microwave users have operated in the 2 GHz band for years and must be accommodated in markets, such as Washington, where PCS providers offer service. APC will employ "Pathguard," a Frequency Agile Sharing (FAS) technology which allows PCS and microwave users to peacefully coexist.

APC claims that PCS will cost less than current cellular service and will offer a high-quality alternative to cellular. APC's network, unlike the analog and digital cellular formats currently used in America, will employ Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications technology, a digital format which is popular in Europe and Asia.

Digital technology will allow APC to offer increased security. "Our network uses an encryption technique that is very difficult to crack," stated APC's president in a magazine interview. "Fraudulent use of numbers will be very difficult, reducing costs -- costs that are today in effect passed on to customers.... You won't have people picking up cheap scanners and ESN decoders and getting into the system," he stated.

A short-messaging (paging) service will allow subscribers to receive 160-character alphanumeric messages. APC says it will offer "circuit-switched data" as part of every handset sold. Subscribers will need a PCMCIA card to connect a computer notebook to the PCS device. Packet data services will follow within about a year. The system will offer 9600 baud rate at system turn-on and 19200 baud in about a year.

Network equipment for APC is being provided by Ericsson, Inc. and Northern Telecom Ltd. APC will sell handsets manufactured by Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson. Some manufactures are expected to design handsets which will work on both cellular and PCS systems. APC's handsets will feature two-line capability, allowing for business and personal lines which can be billed separately. There will be a range of call screening options, permitting the user to accept calls from only selected individuals at selected times.

APC plans to launch its PCS service under the Sprint brandname. PCS will be available nationally by mid-1996. Sprint, Tele-Communications, Inc., Comcast Corp., and Cox Enterprises are financially backing APC. The Washington Post Co. sold most of its stake in APC several months ago. For more information on APC, call 301-214-9200.

MONTGOMERY COUNCIL ENDORSES HIGH-TECH TRUNKED SYSTEM

During an October session, after more than a year of research, the Montgomery County council approved the procurement of an 800 MHz trunked radio system. The council, says Sue Richards of the office of legislative oversight, approved a 20-channel digital 866-869 MHz system but left open the option to purchase an 851-861 MHz system should the frequencies become available.

Montgomery County and one other jurisdiction filed an application for the 18 851-861 MHz channels currently licensed to the District. The District has requested that the FCC grant the city an extension, although the city has yet to start building its proposed trunked system.

The Montgomery County police chief, chief administrative officer and other government managers support moving to an 800 MHz system citing such benefits as high-tech data-ready equipment, simulcast transmitter coverage, interoperability, the need for more less-crowded channels, increased privacy and radio discipline, the ability to deactivate phantom radios, more reliability and system redun-

dancy, and better system management and accountability.

County Police Chief Carol A. Mehrling expressed her support for the trunking system in a seven-page memorandum to the council. "The present 490 MHz police radio system is unencrypted," she wrote, "allowing anyone with an inexpensive scanner to monitor police dispatches and communications. In our increasingly technological society, criminals are using these scanners to monitor police activities thus gaining a tactical advantage that aids their enterprises, avoids apprehension, and in the worst case, could result in the injury or death of an officer."

"The 800 MHz radio system," she claimed, "would allow for encryption when necessary to provide flexibility in dispatch and communication (sic) of sensitive information. To add this to the present 490 MHz system would represent additional expense."

Frederick G. Griffin, a consultant, estimated that the 866-869 MHz system would cost $29.4 million to build while an 851-861 MHz system would cost $26.4 million. The $3 million estimated cost difference between the two 800 MHz systems is attributed to the regulatory design constraints of the 866-869 MHz channels. The 866-869 MHz channels are controlled by the regional planning committee and have more contour and boundary limitations, thereby forcing lower power operation. This, in turn, increases the number of transmitter sites needed to cover the county.

The council also considered upgrading the existing radio systems as well as trunking the UHF channels. The upgrade, Griffin reported, would have cost an estimated $24.9 million. Trunking the UHF band was not feasible because of regulatory hurdles that would have to be overcome and because of the special equipment that would be required.

Griffin stated that no additional tower sites nor higher towers would be necessary for the 866-869 MHz system. The 866-869 MHz system, he said, would require 15 transmit sites. The county already has access to those sites. The 851-861 MHz system would only need eight sites and the VHF/UHF upgrade would require 10.

The trunked system will likely include all radio-equipped county agencies, with the possible exception of Ride-On. Montgomery County has invited the Maryland Park police and the county's municipal governments to join the system.

According to the expenditure schedule, problems with the current radio systems include: lack of coverage for portable and mobile radios, lack of system capacity, lack of easy interoperability between users, little ability to interface with new law enforcement technology, aging infrastructure, and difficulties coordinating with changes in mutual aid channels.

The council consulted several plans and studies including: Radio Communication Study, June 1990; Fire Service Radio Task Force Study, January 1992; Montgomery County Radio Communications Master Plan, March 1994; MITRE Communication Study, January 1995; and Frederick Griffin Study, March 1995. The Office of Legislative Oversight issued a 29-page memorandum which discusses the four options the council considered. For a copy of the report, send Alan a reply envelope with three stamps or provide a fax number.

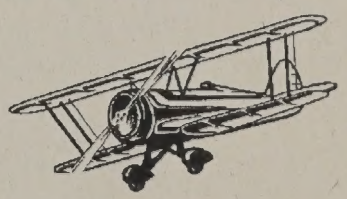
Funding remains the same as what the council allocated last year for the radio system upgrade. Although the council allocated funding last year for a radio system upgrade, it wasn't certain until now which option the county should pursue. The Department of Information Systems and Telecommunications is expected to issue an RFP for the system early next year. From that point it will probably take at least two years before county agencies can start using the system.

BALTIMORE CITY TRUNKED SYSTEM UPDATE

As mentioned in past CHM newsletters, Motorola is in the process of building a trunked radio system for the City of Baltimore. During November, says a fire communications staffer, Motorola met with the city to work out the project's timeline which officially started Jan. 1. The fire department will be the first agency to use the trunked system, followed by police and public works. The system is reportedly going to be digital.

Frequencies tentatively allocated to the city are: 866.1125, 866.2000, 866.2250, 866.3500, 866.4375, 866.6250, 866.6625, 866.8250, 866.8500, 866.8750, 866.9000, 866.9375, 867.1500, 867.1750, 867.2125, 867.4000, 867.4375, 867.4625, 867.8250, 867.9000, 867.9250, 867.9875, 868.1000, 868.1250, 868.1500, 868.1750, 868.2000, 868.3000, 868.4500, 868.5625, 868.6250, 868.70, 868.7375, 868.875, and 868.95.

The national mutual aid channels (866.0125,866.5125,867.0125,867.5125, 868.0125, 868.5125) and the Baltimore regional interservice (RINS) channels (866.1625,866.4125,867.3125,867.6625, 867.3375 and 867.9625) are also available to the city.



CHANGES AT SHADOW TRAFFIC

When Shadow Traffic lost its contract with WTOP a few months ago, it forced the network off the two WTOP radio frequencies, 450.35 and 455.65, which it had used since starting in the Washington market. As of this writing, Shadow Traf-

fic hopes to land a contract with WMAL, which is currently a Metro Traffic affiliate.

The Shadow Traffic team now communicates on 450.2375 with a DCS of 754. Metro Traffic had used 450.2375 in past years to feed remotes to its studio. Shadow provides syndicated traffic reports to several area stations including WBIG, WGMS, WHFS, WINX, WKCW, WMMJ and WOL. Shadow reporters also communicate using a leased trunked radio system in the 936-940 MHz band. Talkgroup and frequency assignments are as follows:

1 936.6750 (simplex)
1A:
936.5125 936.5250 936.5375 936.5500
936.5625 936.5750 936.5875 936.6000
936.6125 936.6250

2A:
938.0125 938.0250 938.0375 938.0500
938.0625 938.0750 938.0875 938.1000
938.1125 938.1250

3A:
935.5125 935.5250 935.5375 935.5500
935.5625 935.5750 935.5875 935.6000
935.6125 935.6250 936.7625 936.7750
936.7875 936.8000 936.8125 936.8250
936.8375 936.8500 936.8625 936.8750

4A:
939.2625 939.2750 939.2875 939.3000
939.3125 939.3250 939.3375 939.3500
939.3625 939.3750

Many thanks to Shadow reporter Jonathan Whitbey for keeping us up-to-date.

NEW RADIO CODES FOR DC FIRE!

Last month the District's fire department started using medical priority dispatch system (MPDS) classification codes, called Clawson codes, when dispatching EMS runs. The codes consist of a two-digit number followed by a letter and a single-digit suffix, such as 10-A1, 29-A1, 31-D1 and 32-B3. The codes are named for Jeff Clawson, who one communications division official described as the guru of computer aided dispatching. We hope to have more details regarding these codes in a coming newsletter.

MYSTERY FREQUENCIES -- WE NEED YOUR HELP!

UNIDENTIFIED MARINE CORPS STATION?

On 148.325 we occasionally monitor a Morse code identifier that transmits the letters "MCS" -- which suggests it is a Marine Corps Station. The system averages two or three radio transmissions each day. The audio received in Silver Spring is distorted which makes identification difficult. Near Fort Belvoir, it also seems a bit weak and distorted. The radio traffic sounds like public works transmissions. It is believed to be simplex because only the base is heard. Please monitor and let us know what you hear.

FREQUENCY FOUND FOR FREDERICK'S WALMART

Larry Cordell says the frequency for the new Walmart store in Frederick is 154.6. Thanks Larry!

ANOTHER JAIL FREQUENCY?

The frequency used for MPD's command channel, 460.425, appears to be also in use by another agency which uses it simplex. Only the base is received in Silver Spring. The signal probably originates from outside the Washington area. Some days it's active, other days it's dead. The personnel, who are often addressed as "officer," appear to be security or correctional facility guards. Conversations are usually radio checks and administrative chit-chat. The personnel appear to identify by number. 580 is Officer Barnett, 581 is Goodman and 583 is Francis. **Who is this?**

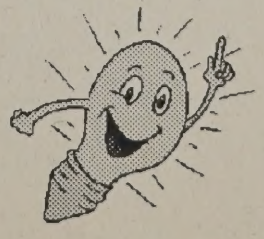
APARTMENT COMPLEX ON DC'S MED CHANNEL!

463.125 is supposed to be MED channel 6, the primary MED channel for the District of Columbia, reserved solely for EMS communication between ambulances and hospitals. But maintenance personnel at an area apartment complex make more use of the frequency than District EMS units. This phantom apartment complex has erected a repeater on 463.125 with the normal input of 468.125 and a CTCSS of 141.3 Hz. Maintenance personnel discuss repair of kitchen appliances, plumbing problems, painting, exterminating and general building upkeep.

They often refer to the buildings and apartments using a combined number. 3302-104, for example, would be building 3302, apartment 104. They often drop the "33" (or "34") since they only manage buildings in the 3300s and 3400s. Judging from the signal strength in Silver Spring and Northwest Washington, the repeater is probably in Southeast or central Prince George's County.

The apartments appear to have five floors -- at least the highest apartment number monitored so far is on the fifth floor. Here are the numbers (building, apartment) recorded so far: 3302, 104; 3304, 102; 3306; 3310; 3314, 203, 405; 3330, 202; 3340, 103; 3348, 203; 3350, 203; 3354, 202; 3360, 204; 3378; 3400, T2; 3402, T3; 3406, 303; 3408, 101; 3414, 103, 407, 501; 3416, 204, 501; and 3418, 102, 307.

The personnel identify by first name, with the occasional exception of the main office which identifies as "leasing office." Names include: Charles, Dave, Dewitt, George, Herb, Johnny, Judy, Kelly, Kevin, Reggie, Ron, Sundale and Vernon. **Please help us locate this apartment complex!**



UNKNOWN SECURITY COMPANY ON 464.875

Security personnel communicate over a repeater on 464.875 [131.8]. They use analog-style scrambling that is transmitted along with the CTCSS. In Silver Spring the repeater is barely receivable, but very strong in Alexandria. **Anyone know who this is?**

MILLION MAN MARCH FOLLOW-UP

The Oct. 16 Million Man March brought some interesting listening to the nation's capital. The real challenge was finding the frequencies used by the march organizers. With several of us independently searching the radio spectrum, we found the below frequencies which the organizers used.

462.65r [114.8]
464.70r (Input appeared to be 469.75)
464.80r [82.5]
469.80s (Input to 464.8 and possibly used simplex?)

If you were not monitoring these channels during the march, chances are you didn't miss much. The organizers arrived the night before and, by morning, it appeared that many of their radios were suffering from de-energized batteries.

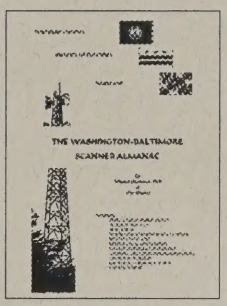
462.65 [114.8] is actually the George Mason University Safety Department repeater and 464.8 is a community repeater. The next time Louis Farrakhan comes to town they might be worth checking.

Radio designations used on 462.65 and 464.8 included: E-Eagle (Eagle 1, etc.), M-units (M1, M7), Command Post and Command Center. On 462.65 we monitored VIP protection, transportation and what sounded like some on-CTCSS encryption.

On 464.8, Joe Gallagher reported hearing organizers say they had run out of cash receptacles, and had a trunk (of a car) full of money. Joe also noted that 469.75 appeared to be the repeater input to 464.70 -- an unusual split.

Mike Peyton discovered numerous audio-video technicians communicating on numerous UHF splinter channels including 461.2625, 461.3, 461.45, 461.5125, 461.65 and 464.8125. Joe, who was positioned across the street from the Mall, monitored the CNN director giving cues on 476.2 (NFM).

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENTS



After almost six years of work, the 534-page Washington-Baltimore Scanner Almanac is ready for purchase. The almanac covers virtually every radio-equipped federal, military, state, county, city and other municipal government agency in about a 45-mile radius of the nation's capital. It features channel plans, radio codes, fire/police station locations, maps, radio IDs, CTCSS tones, historical facts and more.

The primary geographic area covered by the almanac is the District; in Maryland: Anne Arundel, Baltimore City/County, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's and Saint Mary's; and Virginia: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford.

The almanac, which was compiled by Dr. Willard Hardman and Alan Henney, is available at EEB, Maryland Radio Center and Poptronics. The book is also available by mail for $19.95 plus $3 for book-rate shipping (or $6 for first class). Call or write Alan for details.

As we go to print this month, the new fourth edition of Scanner Master's Washington guide is almost ready. Ken Fowler, one of the co-authors, says the long-awaited guide is going to press right now and will hopefully be available by Christmas at EEB. Unlike the Almanac, the Scanner Master guide covers all of Virginia, the District and Maryland.

In addition to Ken, other well-known scanner authorities, such as John McColman, Lynn Burke and Allen Cole, synergized their efforts into the fourth edition. The third edition, which came out in 1991, was 348 pages. The fourth edition is expected to be significantly larger but the price is still $29.95. For details call 800-722-6701 or contact Ken on the Frequency Forum computer BBS.

NEXT CHM MEETING DATE

Sat., Jan. 20 at 1 p.m.

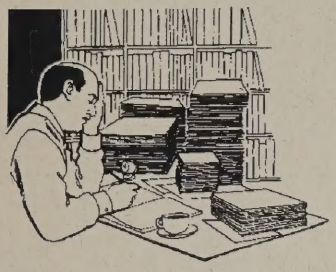
Mark your calendars for the next CHM meeting which is set for Saturday, January 20, 1996 on the second floor of the Takoma Park municipal building, 7500 Maple Ave., in Takoma Park. We hope to have a guest speaker or two and some exciting cookies! Please check with Alan (301-270-2531) a few days before to confirm date and time. In the event of snow, the date will be postponed.

NEW SCANNER ENTHUSIAST NEEDS ASSISTANCE

Jess Porter would like to contact fellow scanner enthusiasts in the Gaithersburg area. Jess says he is new to the hobby and would appreciate someone spending a couple hours with him to show him more about his scanner. He says he loves monitoring and wants to learn more. If you live in the area and can help Jess, please call him at 202-310-1488.

FOR SALE

Steve Eisen has the following items for sale: FirstPage Motorola Advisor alphanumeric pager on 931.3625 (asking $125, originally cost $250); assorted portable scanners including a 200-channel Realistic, Bearcat 200XLT and 220XLT; a Motorola multiple-PL capable Micor transceiver and several cameras (call for prices). If interested, please contact Steve at 301-933-6804.



NEWSSCAN

by Brent Baker

BALTIMORE POLICE GET MDTs. Computer screens, to be installed in Baltimore police patrol cars by early next year, will allow officers to receive the exact location of reported crimes while protecting the anonymity of 9-1-1 callers, says the Oct. 27 Baltimore Sun. The screens, called "mobile data work stations," are expected to be installed within 60 days.

Under the current policy, the Sun noted, dispatchers are given discretion to withhold the exact address of a reported incident whenever the caller requests anonymity. That policy came under scrutiny after the June slaying of a Baltimore woman whose downstairs neighbor called police to report screaming outside her apartment. Officers responding to the scene were given a block number instead of an address and saw nothing on the block. The victim's body was found the next day, in brush a few feet from the apartment.

Under the new system, police dispatched to a 9-1-1 call automatically will see the name and address of the caller on a screen in their cruisers. "We'll be able to send written texts directly to the officers, instead of putting them out over the radio," said one police official. "People with scanners will no longer be able to pick them up." The standing policy had differed significantly from policies at seven major police departments -- including Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles -- where 9-1-1 operators always provide the exact address of calls to speed response and protect officers.

CRITICS QUESTION LEGALITIES OF MDTs. When police in West Windsor, N.J., arrested Mauro I. Donis last January, it was not because they observed Donis violating any laws as he drove along U.S. Route 1, but because an officer's mobile data terminal determined that Donis had a suspended driver's license. Now, says the Oct. 15 New York Times, MDTs have become the focus of a lawsuit in which Donis argues that the police singled him out arbitrarily -- without reasonable suspicion or probable cause, and that the subsequent computer inquiry into his driving and criminal records amounted to an illegal search.

The case, which is winding its way through the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court, is the latest of a small but growing number of legal actions challenging police use of MDTs. It is yet another chapter in the larger debate over just how far high-tech policing can go without trampling over people's constitutional rights.

"The Fourth Amendment is constructed to protect the citizenry against arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable acts of the government," said Roger Martindell, a Princeton, N.J., lawyer who is defending Mr. Donis. "This is an arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable act." Some scholars disagree. They say that computers, if used properly, merely short-cut existing methods for searching motor vehicle, criminal and other records, and do not constitute unreasonable search or seizure. Law enforcement officials rave about the computers. Instead of communicating via radio with a dispatcher who may be deluged with calls, officers can type license plate numbers into their car computers and gain instant access to the appropriate records. Perhaps only 10 percent of the nation's police departments have the computers, which cost $15,000 each, but more will likely follow as that cost declines.

Editor's Note (Bill H.): The legal argument is not new. When states first computerized license information, and later with the advent of the federal NCIC system, legal challenges were raised similar to those above. The key legal issues revolve around the reasonable right to privacy and probable cause to suspect that a crime has been, or was about to be, committed. Generally, courts have held that if the officer can show some reasonable grounds for suspicion, such checks are valid. The arbitrary checking of license plates, etc., constitutes unreasonable search and must be decided on a case by case basis, usually in favor of the officer. After all, it isn't too difficult to find grounds for suspicion.

EAVESDROP-RESISTANT CORDLESS PHONES ARE HERE! Tired of the static on your cordless phone? Nervous about the lack of privacy? Help is at hand says the Oct. 23 Forbes. "Americans love cordless phones" reporter Alexandria Alger noted, "62 percent of U.S. households have one. We also hate what is wrong with them. Depending on your home, the range of the signal is limited, especially in high-rise building. There can be cross talk or static -- from other cordless phones, computers, household appliances, even baby monitors." Worst of all, Alger warned, there is the security problem. Neighbors' cordless phones that are giving you static might also receive your conservations.

A new generation of digital cordless telephones, Alger wrote, is coming on the market that corrects those problems -- at a price. Analog cordless telephones -- the standard type -- average $60 to $70. The

new digital phones have retail prices of at least $200, though they will doubtless drop somewhat as the market continues to grow.

Standard cordless telephones transmit conversations over FM radio waves (the 46-to-49 MHz band); digital phones run on the 902-to-928 MHz band, higher and less crowded. The best new models also use a transmission technology called spread spectrum. Not only is there far less interference on these new phones, but their range is also greater -- 2,000 feet or even more -- since they use more electrical power.

"You can't casually eavesdrop on spread-spectrum phones," Alger claimed. "They convert voice signals into digital code before transmitting them from the receiving station to your handset. And their transmission patterns are complex and hard to crack. (Spread-spectrum techniques were invented to thwart enemy jamming in WWII.) But even these phones are not inviolable. They can be decoded -- but it would take an expert hacker to do it."

This fall about a dozen different models are appearing. The cheapest are retailing for just under $200. By the end of the year, prices should drop further, as retailers begin their holiday-season drive to boost sales.

You can call the manufacturers directly for a local dealer: Uniden of America (817-858-3596); Cincinnati Microwave (800-433-3487); Southwestern Bell (800-366-0937); and Cobra Electronics (800-262-7222). Cincinnati Microwave's Escort brand is available only through mail order. The Escort 9100 model, at $199.95, is one of the cheapest models on the market right now. AT&T and VTech Communications (800-624-5088) will introduce their first models soon. If you would like to find out more about digital phones, call the Electronic Industries Association (703-907-7600) in Arlington, Va. for free pamphlets.

SURELINK PROMISES MORE FOR CORDLESS PHONES. "In the past, cordless phones have been plagued with poor sound quality, short range and dangerous lack of security," said the president of Cincinnati Microwave in a magazine interview in the Oct. 2 Edge. With SureLink, he claims, people can have high-quality transmissions at ranges up to 2,500 feet without having to worry about neighbors inadvertently receiving the conversation on their own cordless phones or baby monitors.

Cincinnati Microwave hopes the SureLink logo on cordless phones will be what the Dolby logo is to stereos. Cordless phones with SureLink technology are based on advanced direct sequence spread spectrum radio technology that provides security from interference or intrusion. Originally developed by the military to prevent jamming of radio transmissions, spread spectrum technology operates by expanding a single message over a broad frequency range rather than over a single narrow band.

Cincinnati Microwave pioneered the technology for commercially available cordless phones and sells it to other cordless telephone manufacturers. Southwestern Bell Freedom Phone, Cobra and Escort sell cordless phones with SureLink. For more information on SureLink technology call the SureLink information line at 1-800-858-0663.

USSS MODIFIES CTCSS TONES IN DC AREA

From mid-1992 until mid-1995, the U.S. Secret Service in the D.C. metropolitan area used CTCSS tone 127.3 in place of the standard Secret Service CTCSS tone of 103.5 while adjustments were made to the system. The adjustments were completed over the Summer. Channels are now in use with the standard CTCSS tone of 103.5.

Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing for both style and content.

When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but please include a SASE.

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The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the *Capitol Hill Monitors*. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles, and other topics of interest. Dues are $10 and include 12 issues of the newsletter. Back issues are available for $1 each. Please make checks payable to Alan Henney. Membership will be prorated accordingly in the event of a postage increase.

Meeting Coordinators
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Mike Peyton, 703.749.7379
Northern Virginia:
Ken Fowler, 703.385.2165

Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board
We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703.207.9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the *Capitol Hill Monitor*.

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7 Issues Remaining

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